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## THE MILITARY MUSEUM,

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**HISTORY of the EXPEDITION under the command of Captains LEWIS and CLARKE, to the sources of the Missouri, &c. &c. Prepared for the press by PAUL ALLEN, Esq. in two vols. 8vo. Phila. Pr.**

This work, which simply consists of a faithful, minute and comprehensive journal of the expedition of Lewis and Clarke, "to the sources of the Missouri, thence across the Rocky mountains, and down the River Columbia to the Pacific ocean," performed by order of government in 1804, 5, 6, is an important work to our country. It has lately come from the press, and is to be found in most of our bookstores. The untimely death of Governor Lewis has prevented the world from receiving the history of the expedition in that perfect form which is so desirable; but the present work is probably the best substitute that will ever be published. Its value and the importance of the expedition will appear more manifest from the following interesting letter from Mr. JEFFERSON to Mr. Allen, containing as well the life of Governor Lewis, as the instructions to him and the views of the government in setting on foot the expedition. The letter will exalt the illustrious statesman and philosopher in the estimation of mankind. Our naval heroes will especially be gratified at the eulogium on their splendid deeds at the close of the letter. America will now see the egregious deception by which federal writers have attempted to circulate and establish a belief that Mr. Jefferson was hostile to commerce, as his instructions will shew that the expedition was instituted as much to promote the interests of commerce, as the arts, sciences and happiness of the human race.—*Balt. Whig.*

### LIFE OF CAPTAIN LEWIS.

MONTICELLO, Aug. 18, 1813.

SIR,

In compliance with the request conveyed in your letter of May 25, I have endeavored to obtain, from the relations and friends of the late governor Lewis, information of such incidents of his life as might be not unacceptable to those who may read the narrative of his western discoveries. The ordinary occurrences of a

private life, and those also while acting in a subordinate sphere in the army, in a time of peace, are not deemed sufficiently interesting to occupy the public attention; but a general account of his parentage, with such smaller incidents as marked his early character, are briefly noted; and to these are added, as being peculiarly within my own knowledge, whatever related to the public mission, of which an account is now to be published. The result of my inquiries and recollections shall now be offered, to be enlarged or abridged as you may think best; or otherwise to be used with the materials you may have collected from other sources.

Meriwether Lewis, late governor of Louisiana, was born on the eighteenth of August, 1774, near the town of Charlottesville, in the county of Albemarle, in Virginia, of one of the distinguished families of that state. John Lewis, one of his father's uncles, was a member of the king's council, before the revolution. Another of them, Fielding Lewis, married a sister of general Washington. His father, William Lewis, was the youngest of five sons of colonel Robert Lewis of Albemarle, the fourth of whom, Charles, was one of the early patriots who stepped forward in the commencement of the revolution, and commanded one of the regiments first raised in Virginia, and placed on continental establishment. Happily situated at home, with a wife and young family, and a fortune placing him at ease, he left all to aid in the liberation of his country from foreign usurpations, then first unmasking their ultimate end and aim. His good sense, integrity, bravery, enterprise, and remarkable bodily powers, marked him as an officer of great promise; but he unfortunately died early in the revolution. Nicholas Lewis, the second of his father's brothers, commanded a regiment of militia in the successful expedition of 1776, against the Cherokee Indians; who, seduced by the agents of the British government to take up the hatchet against us, had committed great havoc on our southern frontier, by murdering and scalping helpless women and children, according to their cruel and cowardly principles of warfare. The chastisement they then received closed the history of their wars, and prepared them for receiving the elements of civilization, which, zealously inculcated by the present government of the United States, have rendered them an industrious, peaceable, and happy people. This member of the family of Lewises, whose bravery was so usefully proved on this occasion, was endeared

to all who knew him by his inflexible probity, courteous disposition, benevolent heart, and engaging modesty and manners. He was the umpire of all the private differences of his country—selected always by both parties. He was also the guardian of Meriwether Lewis, of whom we are now to speak, and who had lost his father at an early age. He continued some years under the fostering care of a tender mother of the respectable family of Meriwethers, of the same county; and was remarkable even in infancy, for enterprise, boldness and discretion. When only eight years of age he habitually went out, in the dead of night, alone with his dogs, into the forest, to hunt the raccoon and opossum, which, seeking their food in the night, can then only be taken. In this exercise, no season or circumstance could obstruct his purpose—plunging through the winter's snows and frozen streams in pursuit of his object. At thirteen he was put to the latin school, and continued at that until eighteen, when he returned to his mother, and entered on the cares of his farm; having, as well as a younger brother, been left by his father with a competency for all the correct and comfortable purposes of a temperate life. His talent for observation, which had led him to an accurate knowledge of the plants and animals of his own country, would have distinguished him as a farmer; but at the age of twenty, yielding to the ardour of youth, and a passion for more dazzling pursuits, he engaged as a volunteer in the body of militia which were called out by general Washington, on occasion of the discontents produced by the excise taxes in the western parts of the United States; and from that situation he was removed to the regular service as a lieutenant of the line. At twenty-three he was promoted to a captaincy; and, always attracting the first attention where punctuality and fidelity were requisite, he was appointed paymaster to his regiment. About this time a circumstance occurred which, leading to the transaction which is the subject of this book, will justify a recurrence to its original idea. While I resided in Paris, John Ledyard, of Connecticut, arrived there, well known in the United States for energy of body and mind. He had accompanied captain Cook on his voyage to the Pacific ocean; and distinguished himself on that voyage by his intrepidity. Being of a roaming disposition, he was now panting for some new enterprise. His immediate object at Paris was to engage a mercantile company in the fur-trade of the western coast of

America, in which, however, he failed. I then proposed to him to go by land to Kamschatka, cross in some of the Russian vessels to Nootka Sound, fall down into the latitude of the Missouri, and penetrate to, and through, that to the United States. He eagerly seized the idea, and only asked to be assured of the permission of the Russian government. I interested, in obtaining that, M. de Simoulin, minister plenipotentiary of the empress at Paris, but more especially the baron de Grimm, minister plenipotentiary of Saxe-Gotha, her more special agent and correspondent there in matters not immediately diplomatic. Her permission was obtained, and an assurance of protection while the course of the voyage should be through her territories. Ledyard set out from Paris, and arrived at St. Petersburg after the empress had left that place to pass the winter, I think, at Moscow. His finances not permitting him to make unnecessary stay at St. Petersburg, he left it with a passport from one of the ministers; and at two hundred miles from Kamschatka, was obliged to take up his winter quarters. He was preparing, in the spring, to resume his journey, when he was arrested by an officer of the empress, who by this time had changed her mind, and forbidden his proceeding. He was put into a close carriage, and conveyed day and night, without ever stopping, till they reached Poland; where he was set down and left to himself. The fatigue of this journey broke down his constitution; and when he returned to Paris his bodily health was much impaired. His mind, however, remained firm, and he after this undertook the journey to Egypt. I received a letter from him, full of sanguine hopes, dated at Cairo, the 15th of November 1788, the day before he was to set out for the head of the Nile; on which day, however, he ended his career and life; and thus failed the first attempt to explore the western part of our northern continent.

In 1792, I proposed to the American Philosophical Society that we should set on foot a subscription to engage some competent person to explore that region in the opposite direction; that is by ascending the Missouri, crossing the Stony mountains, and descending the nearest river to the Pacific. Captain Lewis being then stationed at Charlottesville, on the recruiting service, warmly solicited me to obtain for him the execution of that object. I told him it was proposed that the person engaged should be attended by a single companion only, to avoid exciting alarm among the Indians. This did not deter him; but Mr. Andre Michaux, a professed botanist, author of the *Flora Boreali-Americana*, and of the *Histoire des Chenes d'Amerique*, offering his services, they were accepted. He received his instructions, and when he had reached

Kentucky in the prosecution of his journey, he was overtaken by an order from the minister of France, then at Philadelphia, to relinquish the expedition, and to pursue elsewhere the botanical inquiries on which he was employed by that government: and thus failed the second attempt for exploring that region.

In 1803, the act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes being about to expire, some modifications of it were recommended to congress by a confidential message of January 18th, and an extension of its views to the Indians on the Missouri. In order to prepare the way, the message proposed the sending an exploring party to trace the Missouri to its source, to cross the Highlands, and follow the best water communication which offered itself from thence to the Pacific Ocean. Congress approved the proposition, and voted a sum of money for carrying it into execution. Captain Lewis, who had then been near two years with me as private secretary, immediately renewed his solicitations to have the direction of the party. I had now had opportunities of knowing him intimately. Of courage undaunted; possessing a firmness and perseverance of purpose which nothing but impossibilities could divert from its direction; careful as a father of those committed to his charge, yet steady in the maintenance of order and discipline; intimate with the Indian character, customs, and principles; habituated to the hunting life; guarded, by exact observation of the vegetables and animals of his own country, against losing time in the description of objects already possessed; honest, disinterested, liberal, of sound understanding, and a fidelity to truth so scrupulous, that whatever he should report would be as certain as if seen by ourselves; with all these qualifications, as if selected and implanted by nature in one body for this express purpose, I could have no hesitation in confiding the enterprise to him. To fill up the measure desired, he wanted nothing but a greater familiarity with the technical language of the natural sciences, and readiness in the astronomical observations necessary for the geography of his route. To acquire these he repaired immediately to Philadelphia, and placed himself under the tutorage of the distinguished professors of that place, who with a zeal and emulation, enkindled by an ardent devotion to science, communicated to him freely the information requisite for the purposes of the journey. While attending too, at Lancaster, the fabrication of the arms with which he chose that his men should be provided, he had the benefit of daily communication with Mr. Andrew Ellicot, whose experience in astronomical observation, and practice of it in the woods, enabled him to apprise captain Lewis of the wants and difficulties he

would encounter, and of the substitutes and resources offered by a woodland and uninhabited country.

Deeming it necessary he should have some person with him of known competence to the direction of the enterprise, in the event of accident to himself, he proposed William Clarke, brother of general George Rogers Clarke, who was approved, and, with that view, received a commission of captain.

In April, 1803, a draught of his instructions was sent to captain Lewis, and on the twentieth of June they were signed in the following form:

"To Meriwether Lewis, esquire, captain of the first regiment of infantry of the United States of America:

"Your situation as secretary of the president of the United States, has made you acquainted with the objects of my confidential message of January 18, 1803, to the legislature; you have seen the act they passed, which, though expressed in general terms, was meant to sanction those objects, and you are appointed to carry them into execution.

"Instruments for ascertaining, by celestial observations, the geography of the country through which you will pass, have been already provided. Light articles for barter and presents among the Indians, arms for your attendants, say for from ten to twelve men, boats, tents, and other travelling apparatus, without ammunition, medicine, surgical instruments, and provisions, you will have prepared, with such aids as the secretary at war can yield in his department; and from him also you will receive authority to engage among our troops, by voluntary agreement, the number of attendants above mentioned; over whom you, as their commanding officer, are invested with all the powers the laws give in such a case.

"As your movements, while within the limits of the United States, will be better directed by occasional communications, adapted to circumstances as they arise, they will not be noticed here. What follows will respect your proceedings after your departure from the United States.

"Your mission has been communicated to the ministers here from France, Spain, and Great Britain, and through them to their governments; and such assurances given them as to its objects, as we trust will satisfy them. The country of Louisiana having been ceded by Spain to France, the passport you have from the minister of France, the representative of the present sovereign of the country, will be a protection with all its subjects; and that from the minister of England will entitle you to the friendly aid of any traders of that allegiance with whom you may happen to meet.

"The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri river, and such prin-



cipal streams of it, as by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific ocean; whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado, or any other river, may offer the most direct and practicable water-communication across the continent, for the purposes of commerce.

"Beginning at the mouth of the Missouri, you will take observations of latitude and longitude, at all remarkable points on the river, and especially at the mouths of rivers, at rapids, at islands, and other places and objects distinguished by such natural marks and characters, of a durable kind, as that they may with certainty be recognized hereafter. The courses of the river between these points of observation may be supplied by the compass, the logline, and by time corrected by the observations themselves. The variations of the needle, too, in different places, should be noticed.

"The interesting points of the portage between the heads of the Missouri, and of the water offering the best communication with the Pacific ocean, should also be fixed by observation; and the course of that water to the ocean, in the same manner as that of the Missouri.

Your observations are to be taken with great pains and accuracy; to be entered distinctly and intelligibly for others as well as yourself; to comprehend all the elements necessary, with the aid of the usual tables, to fix the latitude and longitude of the places at which they were taken; and are to be rendered to the war office, for the purpose of having the calculations made concurrently by proper persons within the United States. Several copies of these, as well as other notes, should be made at leisure times, and put into the care of the most trust-worthy of our attendants to guard, by multiplying them, against the accidental losses to which they will be exposed.—A further guard would be, that one of these copies be on the cuticular membranes of the paper-birch, as less liable to injury from damp than common paper.

"The commerce which may be carried on with the people inhabiting the line you will pursue, renders a knowledge of those people important. You will therefore endeavor to make yourself acquainted, as far as a diligent pursuit of your journey shall admit, with the names of the nations and their numbers;

"The extent and limits of their possessions;

"Their relations with other tribes or nations;

"Their language, traditions, monuments;

"Their ordinary occupations in agriculture, fishing, hunting, war, arts, and implements for these;

"Their food, clothing, and domestic accommodations;

"The diseases prevalent among them, and the remedies they use;

"Moral and physical circumstances which distinguish them from the tribes we know;

"Peculiarities in their laws, customs and dispositions;

"And articles of commerce they may need or furnish, and to what extent.

"And, considering the interest which every nation has in extending and strengthening the authority of reason and justice among the people around them, it will be useful to acquire what knowledge you can of the state of morality, religion, and information among them; as it may better enable those who may endeavor to civilize and instruct them, to adapt measures to the existing notions and practices of those on whom they are to operate.

"Other objects worthy of notice will be—

"The soil and face of the country, its growth and vegetable productions, especially those not of the United States;

"The animals of the country generally, and especially those not known in the United States;

"The remains and accounts of any which may be deemed rare or extinct;

"The mineral productions of every kind, but more particularly metals, limestone, pit-coal, and saltpetre; salines and mineral waters, noting the temperature of the last, and such circumstances as may indicate their character;

"Volcanic appearances;

"Climate, as characterized by the thermometer, by the proportion of rainy, cloudy, and clear days; by lightning, hail, snow, ice; by the access and recess of frost; by the winds prevailing at different seasons; the dates at which particular plants put forth, or lose their flower or leaf; times of appearance of particular birds, reptiles or insects.

"Although your route will be along the channel of the Missouri, yet you will endeavor to inform yourself, by inquiry, of the character and extent of the country watered by its branches, and especially on its southern side. The North river, or Rio Bravo, which runs into the gulph of Mexico, and the North river, or Rio Colorado, which runs into the gulph of California, are understood to be the principal streams heading opposite the waters of the Missouri, and running southwardly. Whether the dividing grounds between the Missouri and them are mountains or flat lands, what are their distance from the Missouri, the character of the intermediate country, and the people inhabiting it, are worthy of particular inquiry. The northern waters of the Missouri are less to be inquired after, because they have been ascertained to a considerable degree, and are still in a course of ascertainment by English traders and travellers; but if you can learn any thing certain

of the most northern source of the Mississippi, and of its position relatively to the Lake of the Woods, it will be interesting to us. Some account too of the path of the Canadian traders from the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Ouisconsin to where it strikes the Missouri, and of the soil and rivers in its course, is desirable.

In all your intercourse with the natives, treat them in the most friendly and conciliatory manner which their own conduct will admit; allay all jealousies as to the object of your journey; satisfy them of its innocence; make them acquainted with the position, extent, character, peaceable and commercial dispositions of the United States; of our wish to be neighborly, friendly, and useful to them, and of our disposition to a commercial intercourse with them; confer with them on the points most convenient as mutual emporiums, and the articles of most desirable interchange for them and us. If a few of their influential chiefs, within practicable distance, wish to visit us, arrange such a visit with them and furnish them with authority to call on our officers on entering the United States, to have them conveyed to this place at the public expense. If any of them should wish to have some of their people brought up with us, and taught such arts as may be useful to them, we will receive, instruct, and take care of them. Such a mission, whether of influential chiefs, or of young people, would give some security to your own party. Carry with you some matter of the kin-pox; inform those of them with whom you may be of its efficacy as a preservative from the small-pox, and instruct and encourage them in the use of it. This may be especially done wherever you winter.

"As it is impossible for us to foresee in what manner you will be received by those people, whether with hospitality or hostility, so is it impossible to prescribe the exact degree of perseverance with which you are to pursue your journey. We value too much the lives of citizens to offer them to probable destruction.—Your numbers will be sufficient to secure you against the unauthorised opposition of individuals, or of small parties; but if a superior force, authorized or not authorized, by a nation, should be arrayed against your further passage, and inflexibly determined to arrest it, you must decline its further pursuit and return. In the loss of yourselves we should lose also the information you will have acquired. By returning safely with that, you may enable us to renew the essay with better calculated means. To your own discretion, therefore, must be left the degree of danger you may risk, and the point at which you should decline, only saying, we wish you to err on the side of your safety, and to bring back your party safe, even if it be with less information.

"As far up the Missouri as the white settlements extend, an intercourse will probably be found to exist between them and the Spanish posts of St. Louis opposite Cahokia, or St. Genevieve opposite Kaskaskia. From still further up the river, the traders may furnish a conveyance for letters. Beyond that you may perhaps be able to engage Indians to bring your letters for the government to Cahokia, or Kaskaskia, on promising that they shall there receive such special compensation as you shall have stipulated with them.— Avail yourself of these means to communicate to us, at seasonable intervals, a copy of your journal, notes and observations of every kind, putting into cypher whatever might do injury if betrayed.

"Should you reach the Pacific ocean, inform yourself of the circumstances which may decide whether the furs of those parts may not be collected as advantageously at the head of the Missouri (convenient as is supposed to the waters of the Colorado and Oregon or Columbia) as at Nootka Sound, or any other point of that coast; and that trade be consequently conducted through the Missouri and United States more beneficially than by the circumnavigation now practised.

"On your arrival on that coast, endeavor to learn if there be any port within your reach frequented by the sea vessels of any nation, and to send two of your trusty people back by sea, in such way as shall appear practicable, with a copy of your notes; and should you be of opinion that the return of your party by the way they went will be imminently dangerous, then ship the whole, and return by sea, by the way either of Cape Horn, or the Cape of Good Hope, as you shall be able. As you will be without money, clothes, or provisions, you must endeavor to use the credit of the United States to obtain them; for which purpose open letters of credit shall be furnished you, authorizing you to draw on the executive of the United States, or any of its officers, in any part of the world, on which draughts can be disposed of, and to apply with our recommendations to the consuls, agents, merchants, or citizens of any nation with which we have intercourse, assuring them, in our name, that any aids they may furnish you shall be honorably repaid, and on demand. Our consuls, Thomas Hewes, at Batavia, in Java, William Buchanan, in the Isles of France and Bourbon, and John Elmslie, at the Cape of Good Hope, will be able to supply your necessities, by draughts on us.

"Should you find it safe to return by the way you go, after sending two of your party round by sea, or with your whole party, if no conveyance by sea can be found, do so; making such observations on your return as may serve to supply, correct, or confirm those made on your outward journey.

"On re-entering the United States and reaching a place of safety, discharge any of your attendants who may desire and deserve it, procuring for them immediate payment of all arrears of pay and clothing which may have incurred since their departure, and assure them that they shall be recommended to the liberality of the legislature for the grant of a soldier's portion of land each, as proposed in my message to congress, and repair yourself, with your papers, to the seat of government.

"To provide, on the accident of your death, against anarchy, dispersion, and the consequent danger to your party, and total failure of the enterprise, you are hereby authorized, by any instrument signed and written in your own hand, to name the person among them who shall succeed to the command on your decease, and by like instruments to change the nomination, from time to time, as further experience of the characters accompanying you shall point out superior fitness; and all the powers and authorities given to yourself are, in the event of your death, transferred to, and vested in the successor so named, with further power to him and his successors, in like manner to name each his successor, who, on the death of his predecessor, shall be invested with all the powers and authorities given to yourself. Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of June, 1803.

#### "THOMAS JEFFERSON,

*"President of the United States of America."*

While these things were going on here, the country of Louisiana, lately ceded by Spain to France, had been the subject of negotiation at Paris between us and this last power; and had actually been transferred to us by treaties executed at Paris on the thirtieth of April. This information, received about the first day of July, increased infinitely the interest we felt in the expedition, and lessened the apprehensions of interruption from other powers. Every thing in this quarter being now prepared, captain Lewis left Washington on the fifth of July, 1803, and proceeded to Pittsburg, where other articles had been ordered to be provided for him. The men too were to be selected from the military stations on the Ohio. Delays of preparation, difficulties of navigation down the Ohio, and other untoward obstructions, retarded his arrival at Cahokia until the season was so far advanced as to render it prudent to suspend his entering the Missouri before the ice should break up in the succeeding spring.

From this time his journal, now published, will give the history of his journey to and from the Pacific ocean, until his return to St. Louis on the 23d of September, 1806. Never did a similar event excite more joy through the U. States. The humblest of their citizens had taken a lively interest in the issue of this jour-

ney, and looked forward with impatience for the information it would furnish. Their anxieties too for the safety of the corps had been kept in a state of excitement by lugubrious rumors, circulated from time to time on uncertain authorities, and contradicted by letters, or other direct information, from the time they had left the Mandan towns, on their ascent up the river in April of the preceding year, 1805, until their actual return to St. Louis.

It was the middle of February, 1807, before capt. Lewis, with his companion capt. Clarke, reached the city of Washington, where congress was then in session. That body granted to the two chiefs and their followers the donation of lands which they had been encouraged to expect in reward of their toil and dangers. Captain Lewis was soon after appointed governor of Louisiana, and captain Clarke a general of its militia, and agent of the United States for Indian affairs in that department.

A considerable time intervened before the governor's arrival at St. Louis. He found the territory distracted by feuds and contentions among the officers of the government, and the people themselves divided by these into factions and parties. He determined at once to take no side with either; but to use every endeavor to conciliate and harmonize them. The even-handed justice he administered to all, soon established a respect for his person and authority; and perseverance and time wore down animosities, and re-united the citizens again into one family.

Governor Lewis had, from early life, been subject to hypochondriac affections. It was a constitutional disposition in all the nearer branches of the family of his name, and was more immediately inherited by him from his father. They had not, however, been so strong as to give uneasiness to his family. While he lived with me in Washington, I observed at times sensible depressions of mind: but knowing their constitutional source, I estimated their course by what I had seen in the family. During his western expedition, the constant exertion which that required of all the faculties of body and mind suspended these distressing affections; but after his establishment at St. Louis in sedentary occupations, they returned upon him with redoubled vigour, and began seriously to alarm his friends. He was in a paroxysm of one of these, when his affairs rendered it necessary for him to go to Washington. He proceeded to the Chickasaw Bluffs, where he arrived on the sixteenth of September, 1809, with a view of continuing his journey thence by water. Mr. Neely, agent of the U. States with the Chickasaw Indians, arriving there two days after, found him extremely indisposed, and betraying at times some symptoms of a derangement of mind. The rumors of a war with England, and apprehensions that



he might lose the papers he was bringing on, among which were the vouchers of his public accounts, and the journals and papers of his western expedition, induced him here to change his mind, and to take his course by land through the Chickasaw country. Although he appeared somewhat relieved, Mr. Neely kindly determined to accompany and watch over him. Unfortunately, at their encampment, after having passed the Tennessee one day's journey, they lost two horses, which obliging Mr. Neely to halt for their recovery, the governor proceeded, under a promise to wait for him at the house of the first white inhabitant on his road. He stopped at the house of a Mr. Grider, who not being at home, his wife, alarmed at the symptoms of derangement she discovered, gave him up the house and retired to rest herself in an out-house, the governor's and Neely's servants lodging in another. About three o'clock in the night he did the deed which plunged his friends into affliction, and deprived his country of one of her most valued citizens, whose valor and intelligence would have been now employed in avenging the wrongs of his country, and in emulating by land the splendid deeds which have honored her arms on the ocean. It lost too to the nation the benefit of receiving from his own hand the narrative now offered them of his sufferings and successes, in endeavoring to extend for them the boundaries of science, and to present to their knowledge that vast and fertile country, which their sons are destined to fill with arts, with science, with freedom and happiness.

To this melancholy close of the life of one, whom posterity will declare not to have lived in vain, I have only to add; that all the facts I have stated are either known to myself, or communicated by his family or others, for whose truth I have no hesitation to make myself responsible; and I conclude with tendering you the assurances of my respect and consideration.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Mr. PAUL ALLEN, Philadelphia.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

### ON THE EMBARGO.

The following communication, apparently from a Baltimore merchant, is inserted, to shew the views of at least one member of the Republican party. On this subject we express no opinion, this excepted; that the change of the circumstances which has taken place since the embargo was laid, certainly presents a question, on which good men may differ, as to the policy of its continuance.

#### TO THE EDITORS.

A country like the U States, where habit has made many luxuries necessities of life, cannot conduct a war for any length of time, if the enterprize and exertions of its citizens be cramped by an embargo. The overplus produce of our soil, if no

opportunity offers to get rid of it, must perish in our hands; the foreign produce which habit renders necessary, we will seek for so long as we are in possession of a dollar. Since then we have no exportation for the former commodity, it follows as a natural consequence that the latter must be paid for in money. It is an article of such easy transportation, that an army of custom house officers cannot prevent its removal at pleasure. At this moment it is more than important to pay for our foreign wants with the produce of our soil. The inconvenience contemplated by the embargo to result to the enemy from prohibiting supplies to his "fleets and armies from our rich fields," he having the facility of supplies from other sources, can enter into no competition with the convenience he has derived from the embargo, which has been the means of supplying his fleets and armies of Nova Scotia and Canada with money. It is not to be expected, that for the articles we receive, payment will be received in mortgages on our houses and lands; the sellers of them, narrowed in the choice of returns, must take away with them money or British bills of exchange. Hence the demand created for bills now current at a discount of about 10 per cent. whilst in Canada they are to be had at a discount of 25 to 30 per cent. thereby giving to the money dealers from 15 to 20 per cent. profit for an operation which can be repeated every six weeks. In these operations are found the real cause of the continual drains of money for the eastward, and of the fall of the public stocks; which may possibly produce a difficulty in obtaining the contemplated loan, that would not otherwise have existed. The removal of the embargo, by depriving the enemy of that source of obtaining money, will be a much greater inconvenience to him than requiring him to draw his provisions immediately from Europe, since he can do it on terms more reasonable than he did it prior to the embargo, through the northern ports. It will have another and great effect; it will bring into operation numerous well-armed letters of marque, who, their past voyages have testified, will destroy on their voyage as many of the enemy, as an United States' cruiser, fitted out at a great expence, will do in four months. Each letter of marque's crew consists of nearly one-half the number of that of a privateer, and as they will be ten times more numerous than any number of privateers fitted out during the whole war, a greater number of sailors will, consequently, be employed, and as much damage done the enemy. They cannot be blockaded, even if the force of the enemy were three times greater than it has been for the last twelve months. Our enterprize is equal to the supplying of all our wants, and if we are left unfettered, the produce of our soil can be transported whithersoever we please, in defi-

ance of British blockade. As an evidence of this assertion, it is only necessary to mention this fact, that, within two months prior to the embargo, there sailed from Baltimore, nearly eighty fast-sailing well-armed vessels, notwithstanding a large proportion of the enemy lay within the waters of the Chesapeake. The embargo as a concurrent weapon of war is totally inefficient. It will not compel the enemy to withdraw a ship from our coast, or a soldier from Canada: it must soon exhaust us: it will compel us to submit to his unjust claims: If taken off, with the natural weapons of war we can support the contest until he relinquishes them.

#### A FRIEND TO THE WAR.

Baltimore, March 26th, 1814.

PARIS, January 28.

Yesterday an affecting scene was exhibited at the Thuilleries, one which will form an epoch in the annals of France. The different corps of officers of the twelve legions of the national guard, to the number of 800, were admitted to offer their homage to the Emperor in the hall of the Marshals, (la salle des Maréchaux.) Never was an assembly more splendid, or more distinguished for the selectness of those who composed it—it was the elite of the inhabitants of this great capital. When his Majesty passed to go to mass, the Officers, who lined the passages, saluted him with the unanimous Exclamation, vive l'Empereur.

After mass, whilst her Majesty the Empress gave audience in the hall of the Council of State to the ladies who had assisted at divine service, the Emperor returned to the hall of the Marshals, where the officers were arranged in order, by legion. His Majesty noticed successively all the corps. Afterwards, taking the Empress by the hand and the young King of Rome, borne in the arms of his governess, Madame the Countess of Montesquieu, he placed himself in the midst of the semicircle formed by the officers of the twelve legions.

The most distant of them, anxious as well to see as to hear his majesty, were mounted upon the chairs and benches, and offered to the view a kind of amphitheatre. The cries a thousand times repeated of vive l'impératrice, vive l'empereur, for a long time retarded the august scene which was about to take place—At last curiosity and impatience produced silence.

We will not attempt to repeat the precise words of the Emperor—we should be apprehensive of doing him injustice—we will only say that whatever a Frenchman, a sovereign and a father could express that was noble and affecting, fell from the lips of the monarch. The emotion of his Majesty penetrated every heart—his discourse was repeatedly interrupted by the bursts of gratitude and affection. The

cries of vive l'empereur! vive l'impératrice! vive le Roi de Rome! were redoubled at that moment when his Majesty presented to the officers of the National Guard the Empress and the King of Rome, saying in an accent which spoke his soul, (avec un accent de l'ame) "this is my wife, that my child; to your protection I confide them."—(Voilà ma femme, voilà mon fils; je vous les confide.)

It is impossible to convey any adequate idea of the tenderness, the love and the enthusiasm which were discovered by the spectators when his majesty ended his speech and retired to his apartment, followed by the benedictions and the vows which were breathed for him, for his august spouse, for his beloved son, for the success of his arms, and for the safety of France, who places with confidence, her destiny in the hands of so great a sovereign.

## The Museum.

"Fais bien, et ne crains rien."

ALBANY, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1814.

### Aspect of affairs in the North-West.

The late re-action of the tragedy of Lower Sandusky, on the river Thames, will teach the enemy a salutary lesson; he will hardly dare to approach Detroit, even with a great superiority of numbers, for fear he might again meet with a Croghan, a Johnson, or a Holmes! But should his courage get the better of his prudence, he will find that place well garrisoned with troops determined to "perish sooner than surrender." The commanding officer at Detroit is prepared for every contingency. The fort is well mounted with cannon. The gates are up, and the outerworks completed, with a double row of batteries and pits all round the fort. There are about 1200 at that post in fine health. Gen. Cass has resigned his command of Brigadier General in the U. S. service, and is now civil Governor of the Michigan Territory. Commodore Chauncey has written to Captain Elliott, at Erie, advising him that the British are building three brigs at Matchidash, on Lake Huron. It is said that the whole of our squadron on Lake Erie will be fitted out and manned and every preparation made to meet the enemy with an adequate force. An expedition dispatched by Col Butler, commanding the Michigan Territory, *ad interim*, against St. Joseph's, has succeeded. His letter to Gov. Edwards will explain.

"The principal object of this letter is to apprise you of my having some time since dispatched a small but active and confidential detachment to St. Joseph's, who seized Mr. Baily (agent to the Michilimackinac Company) and five others with

all the British merchandise in that quarter; and after traversing with great celerity 600 miles, in going and returning, lodged with me the prisoners safely. Whilst they were at St. Joseph's they discovered that Dixon had ascended Lake Michigan as high up as Green Bay, with five large boats loaded with merchandise for the Indians. From the Green Bay he ascended the Fox River to a certain point where the goods were landed, and he procured pack-horses and penetrated into the interior, exciting the Fals Avoirs and Winnebagoes as he went on, by speeches and presents, to be ready for war; emissaries are sent to the Kickapoos for the same purpose, and each are promised that the Sacs and Sioux shall unite with them. A Fals Avoir Indian has been with me: his nation will not engage in the enterprise which Dixon meditates; but the Winnebagoes, who are restless and turbulent, are assembling and holding councils, and will coalesce with any other Indians, or march alone against the point Dixon shall direct, who is said to possess as much influence over them as he does over the Sioux. It is not supposed that he intends an expedition against this territory, but rather that he will attack your territory or some part perhaps of the Missouri—at least nothing of this sort may take place; Dixon may not be able to collect a sufficient force to act: or the Indians may refuse, after they are assembled, to march against the point he may advise; yet as the event of an attack is possible, and the information comes to me direct, and in such terms and by such means, as leaves me no reason to doubt Dixon's views, his intentions, or his object; it became my duty as a citizen, and more so as an officer of the government, to apprise you of the communications I had received upon this subject."

A. BUTLER.

### THE ALLIES.

Quebec and Montreal papers to March 26, have found their way into the "States." Gov. Prevost has dissolved the Parliament of Canada, in consequence of its refractory conduct—a new one was ordered to be immediately chosen. The Governor in his speech on the occasion complains of the "serious inconveniences," which the conduct of the Parliament has occasioned the public service. A great number of Indian chiefs had been at Quebec the past winter: Among them, were chiefs of the Ottawas, Chippewas, Shawannces, Delawares, Mohawks, Saikées, Renards, Kickapoos and Winnebagoes. In their speeches to Gov. Prevost, they complain bitterly of the want of supplies from the British—they say "they have suffered a great deal, they are sad, indeed they are pitiful." The Governor in answer, accuses them of wantonly destroying their provisions, but assures them if they will open a communication they shall have more provisions,

and with the assistance of the chiefs and warriors he promises to "drive the Big-Knives (the Kentuckians) from off all their lands the ensuing summer." He says, "we have taken each other by the hand and fought together: our interests are the same: we must still continue to fight together."

### ELECTIONEERING

Was not among the subjects embraced by the views of the editor in the institution of the Museum—he leaves the sublime science of slander to other hands. The success of this paper does not depend on the elevation of this or that man to office: yet its principles and hopes are warmly and immutably republican. Names in nomination are subjoined in alphabetical order—merit, intellect, fitness—"claims," are, with great deference, left to popular discernment.

#### ALBANY COUNTY—FOR CONGRESS.

John Lovett—Federal.

Robert Tillotson—Republican.

#### EASTERN DISTRICT—SENATORS.

##### FEDERAL.

Solomon Southwick,

George Tibbits.

##### FEDERO-REPUBLICAN.

John Woodworth,

Guert Van Schoonhoven.

#### REPUB. ASSEMBLY TICKET—ALBANY CO.

Henry Brown,

James Montgomery,

Henry L. Mead,

William Wheeler,

##### FEDERAL TICKET.

Harmanus Bleecker,

Sylvester Ford,

Jesse Tyler,

John D. Winne,

#### REPUB. ASSEMBLY TICKET—SARATOGA CO.

Benjamin Cowles,

Howel Gardner,

Richard Ketchum,

Samuel Young.

##### FEDERAL TICKET.

John M. Berry,

Samuel Bailey,

William Patrick,

Ephraim White.

##### FOR CONGRESS.

Elisha Powell—Federal.

John W. Taylor—Republican.

#### TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of the Commander in Chief of the Northern Army, will be given entire next week "H. Y." "Manners and Customs in Lower Canada," No. 2. "Socrates" and "H." are received and placed on file for early insertion. A list of Agents will appear in No. 9.

No armistice yet. Strong has no doubt succeeded in Massachusetts. Bonaparte's fate is yet unknown in this country.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Dutch papers to the 26th state, that the important fortress of Wertemburg has been taken by storm.

On Wednesday, Lieut. Pogson, of the



BRAMBLE schooner, arrived at the Admiralty with Despatches from America, of considerable importance—announcing that America is willing to open a negotiation for Peace!

[The London editor here introduces the correspondence on the subject of the negotiations, as copied from the *National Intelligencer*; and other articles from American papers, relative to our disasters during the latter end of the last Northern campaign.]

Lord Cochrane is appointed to the Tonant, fitting at Chatham for Sir Alexander Cochrane's permanent flag ship. [His Lordship it is said, is to succeed the Hon. Capt. Hotham as captain of the North American fleet, who is appointed to the rank of Commodore on the coast.]

Feb. 8.—The last bulletin of his majesty's health states, that "His bodily health is good, but his disorder is unabated."

Letters from Amsterdam state, that licenses will be granted, on application, permitting a direct trade, in Dutch vessels, from the Colonies in the East and West Indies to Holland; and that such vessels on coming to England will have protection given to them by British convoy.

Goreum is to surrender in 15 days, if not relieved. Antwerp is to be attacked by land and sea.

The 16th foot, and 7th battalion of the 6th regt. are under orders to embark for America.

Nearly 14,000 sterling has already been raised for the relief of the German sufferers.

John Magee, proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post, has been convicted of a libel.

Feb. 10.—Paris papers to the 3d have come to hand [here they give the news already published in our paper.]

Feb. 11.—Yesterday we received Paris papers to Tuesday last.

[We have had later accounts.]

A vessel arrived in the river on Wednesday from Ostend. When she came away, that place was in a state of confusion, on account of the rapid approach of the allies.

The Prince of Orange has issued an order for the confiscation of all property in Holland belonging to the subjects of France, by way of reprisals, for a similar decree confiscating Dutch property in France.

The Hague has tendered 20,000 guilders to the Sovereign Prince, towards carrying on the war.

The funds rose yesterday in consequence of the news from France, and another considerable advance this morning. Omnium was at 25. Consols 69½.

Feb. 12.—The London Gazette Extraordinary of this day, contains several official letters of the first and second inst. detailing the battles of the 30th and 31st of January; about Brienne, in France.

From the *London Morning Post* of 11th February.

There is no doubt but a treaty for peace is going on with Bonaparte. The allies have made a fair trial of the sentiments of the French people, and when even their capital is threatened, and with all the horrors of a siege, not a voice that we hear of is raised against him, and they obey him as in the days of prosperity. The allies are therefore, it is considered, justified in treating with him, on conditions that will leave him the crown, but will effectually reduce his power, and disarm his ambition. An armistice is shortly expected.

#### NAVAL MEMORANDA.

##### SIR JAMES YEO TO ECHO.

ECHO, thou art my oracle—pray tell  
When I these Yankees tack, shall I do well?  
Say, shall I take them every mother's son?  
Echo—You'll run.

Don't vex me so—come, answer me again;  
Help me my former confidence to gain—  
Shall I blow all their heads about the lake?  
Echo—Your head they'll break.

Tis false!—The Yankees na'er can do the like,  
Were every one as brave as General Pike;  
I could not bear it—I would rather die—  
Echo—You lie.

A thousand wreaths of laurel are my due,  
And must I take such impudence from you?  
Know I am steward to the great King George,  
Echo—That name disgorge.

No more—I'll trust no more to you—but turn,  
And all the Yankee stores I find I'll burn—  
Ransack their ships, and play the very d—l.  
Echo—They'll make you civil.

ONTARIO.

##### DIOMEDE'S CRUISE.

Extract of a letter from the *American News-Room, Salem, to Mr. Topliff, Keeper of the Exchange Coffee House Books, dated March 8, 1814.*

"Arrived this morning, privateer schr Diomed, Capt. John Crowninshield, from a cruise. The following is extracted from her journal:—  
"Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1814, sailed from New-York on a cruise. 16th, was chased by a gun-brig and escaped easily. 20th, captured British schr. Lord Ponsonby, Morau, from Surinam bound to Halifax, cargo sugar, rum, cocoa and coffee—manned her out. 23d, captured a fleet of 5 sail, from St. Thomas's bound to Halifax, as follows: schr. William, Reuhland, cargo sugar and molasses; schr. Margaret, Sparling, cargo sugar, rum and molasses; schr. Joseph and Mary, Faulk, sugar, rum and lime juice; schr. Hope, Budolph, sugar and rum; Friends, Glauoon, rum. 24th, boarded a Spanish felucca from Havanna for Cadiz. 25th, was chased by a 74—soon lost sight of her. 26th, blowing a severe gale, was chased by a frigate on the weather quarter—tremendous sea running, hove over a lee six pounder, boat, and some provisions, after which we left her very fast. March 7, saw a merchant brig in South Channel, standing Sd. which shewed Spanish colours."

"The Diomed has brought in 35 prisoners, and has about 25 of her own crew on board."

The privateer schr. Frolic, Odiorne, of Salem, when 28 days out, was captured by a gun-brig, and carried into Barbadoes. She had previously captured schr. Traveller, (arrived at Cape Ann,) Jan. 14 she captured schr. Encouragement, from Antigua, bound to Yarmouth, N. S. with about 40

hds. of rum and molasses—blowing hard, the boat in returning from the prize, swamped, by which accident captain Green and Mr. Patterson, of Salem, prize masters, and two other prize masters or master's mates, were drowned. Having no boat, laid by her two days, when they made a raft, and took out the men who were left on board the prize and set her adrift. 17th, she captured a light sloop, and sent her into St. Thomas, with prisoners.

From the *Baltimore American*.

Dr. INDETWICKS' Report of the Killed and Wounded, on board the United States brig of war Argus, in an action with the British sloop of war Pelican, on the 14th of August, 1813.

W. H. Allen, Esq. Captain, severely wounded—since dead—shot in the head.

Mr. Edwards, Midshipman, killed.

Delphy, do. do lost both legs.

Joshua Jones, seamen do

John Finley do

Wm. — do

Geo. Gardner do

Lieut. Watson—severely wounded.

Mr. M'Leod, Boatswain, do

Joshua Jordan, do mate do since dead.

James White, Carpenter, do do

John Young, Qr. master do

Francis Eggert seamen do

James Kelham do

Charles Baxter do

John Nugent do

James Hall do

William Hovington do

A correspondent has furnished us (says a Halifax paper) with the following list of vessels lost and taken, belonging to the West-India and American station, a short time since.

Guerriere 38, taken by the Constitution and burnt.

Macedonian 38, taken by the United States.

Java 36, taken by the Constitution and burnt.

Woolwich 44, lost near Antigua, crew saved.

Southampton 32, lost in Conception Bay, crew saved.

Barbadoes 38, lost off Sable Island, crew saved.

Laurestinus 24, lost on the Silver Keys, crew saved.

Frolic 18, taken by the Wasp, retaken.

Alert 16, taken by the Essex.

Emulous 18, lost on Cape Sable, crew saved.

Peacock 18, taken by the Hornet, and sunk.

Colibri 18, lost near Charleston, crew saved.

Persian 18, lost near the Bahama, crew saved.

Atalante 18, lost near Halifax, crew saved.

Plumper, 14, lost in Fuddy Bay, 43 perished.

Boxer, 14, taken by the Enterprize.

Bold, 14 lost on P. E. Island, crew saved.

Laura, 10, taken by the Diligence, Fr. Privateer.

Maghet, 10, foundered with all the crew.

Dominica, 10 taken by the Decatur, American privateer.

Chub, 4, foundered with all the crew.

Fleet on Lake Erie, consisting of 2 ships, 2

schooners, and 1 sloop, taken by Commodore

Perry.

Avenger, 16, lost at Newfoundland, crew saved.

Tweed, 18, lost at do upwards of 60 perished.

Highflyer, 10, taken by the President.

Whiting, 4, taken.

Rhodian, 10, lost at Jamaica, crew saved.

Algerine, 10, lost in the West Indies crew saved.

Emoe, armed transport brig, taken by an American privateer.

Valuable arrivals.—The ship Barclay, 1800

barrels of oil, has arrived at New-Boston from

the South Sea. Heard nothing of the ship

frigate. The ship Charles, with 1700 barrels of

oil, from the South sea, has arrived at New-Boston.

## Declaration.

From the *Baltimore American*.

### RICHES BETTER THAN LEARNING.

That Riches are better than Learning, I hold,  
For Riches can keep away hunger and cold;  
Can make the pale features of Sorrow to shine,  
And cheer up the heart, with a glass of good wine.

No power has Learning, like Riches, to please;  
To give us enjoyment, or comfort, or ease;  
Neither Rhetoric or Logic, will answer to pay  
For a ticket to go to a ball or the play.

Astronomy does not a stiver of good,  
In paying the farmer a bill for our wood;  
And Chymistry never can help, in the least,  
In buying a turkey or pig for a feast.

When cold, or when thirsty, or half-starv'd I stand,  
And no food and no raiment I have at command,  
Can Hebrew or Latin give warmth to my frame,  
Or appetite's cravings can Algebra tame.

They can't to be sure—and the learned must own,  
That comfort's the offspring of Riches alone;  
'Tis money enables a fellow to dash,  
And ease is the constant attendant on cash.

A HALF-FAMISHED MINSTREL.

## MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

From the *Liverpool Mercury*.

### BURNING OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

A report of 70 women, burned alive, on the funeral pile of their deceased husbands, in May and June last, leaving 180 orphans, has been published in a periodical work by the Missionaries in Bengal, entitled "Miscellanies, relative to India Literature, Manners, &c." The places where the burning occurred, are situated on both sides of Calcutta, from Cossimbuzar, to the mouth of the Hougley. The same number, on an average, is said to take place every two months in the year, except about the conclusion of the *Rains*, when the mortality among the natives is generally greatest, and the burnings increase in proportion. The authenticity of the document is unquestionable. It was not only published under the immediate observation of the supreme Government in Bengal, who scrutinize, with jealous attention, every thing which proceeds from the press of the Missionaries; but it contains an appeal to one hundred and eighty-four orphans, who survived. The mother's name and the father's cast, are given; and we are referred to the places where these unhappy infant witnesses now live.

One of the deceased husbands, a Brahmin, had married 25 women, 13 of whom died during his life time; the remaining 12 perished with him on the funeral pile, leaving 30 other children to deplore the fatal effects of this horrid system.

A fortunate circumstance that this document has arrived, while the subject

of the civilization of India is under discussion by the Imperial Parliament. On a view of the above melancholy list (and a similar one is now liable to be presented to our view on the arrival of every fleet from India) it is some satisfaction to reflect, that the nation in general has, by its numerous petitions, lifted up its voice in the cause of humanity and truth.

### THE BANIAN HOSPITAL AT SURAT.

This hospital is a most remarkable institution; it consists of a large plot of ground, inclosed with high walls; and is divided into several courts or wards, for the accommodation of animals in sickness: they are attended with the utmost care, and find a peaceful asylum for the infirmities of age. When an animal breaks a limb, or is otherwise disabled from serving his master, he carries him to the hospital; and indifferent to what nation or cast the owner may belong, the patient is never refused admittance. If he recovers, he cannot be reclaimed, but must remain in the hospital for life, subject to the duty of drawing water for those pensioners debilitated by age or disease from procuring it for themselves. At my visit, the hospital contained horses, mules, oxen, sheep, goats, monkeys, poultry, pigeons, and a variety of birds, with an aged tortoise, which was known to have been there for 75 years. The most extraordinary ward was that appropriated to rats, mice, bugs, and other noxious vermin. The overseers of the hospital frequently hire beggars from the streets, for a stipulated sum to pass a night among the fleas, lice, and bugs, on the express condition of suffering them to enjoy their feast without molestation.

"This singular establishment has several dependent endowments, without the walls, for such invalids and convalescents to whom pasturage and country air may be recommended: and especially for the maintenance of the goats purchased from slaughter on the anniversary of the Mahomedan festival, when so many of those animals are devoted to destruction."

Naples, Dec. 26.

Yesterday, at 5 o'clock in the evening, we have seen the commencement of one of the most violent eruptions of which the history of Vesuvius gives any account.—Happily this phenomenon, which presented a dreadful spectacle, has not done any considerable damage. The explosion began by a shower of heavy volcanic matter, which has been followed by a violent eruption of lava. This inflammable matter, parting itself into two torrents, sunk below the ancient lava towards Torre-Greco. At ten o'clock in the evening, the first torrent stopped; but the second continued its progress towards Bosco Reale, and Bosco Ire-case.

## BOTANY.

A letter from a Botanist, who is pursuing his researches in the territory of Orleans, says, that he has discovered above fifty species of *non descripta*, comprehending nine new genera, although his researches have been chiefly confined to the vicinity of St. Louis.

A striking use of the figure of *Antitheals*.

A description of London and its nations would fill a volume. The buildings are very fine: it may be called the sink of vice: but her hospitals and charitable institutions, whose turrets pierce the skies, like so many electrical conductors, avert the very wrath of Heaven. *Burke.*

The "Christian Observer," a periodical work of great merit, published in London, says, in reporting a debate in their House of Commons—"He" (Sir Henry Montgomery, Bart.) "concluded by declaring he felt more anxious to preserve our Indian empire and the lives of 30,000 Europeans, than he did to save the souls of the Hindoos," (about 30,000,000) "if their conversion could not be effected by less dangerous means."—*Quere*—Did Governor Strong think of Sir Henry, when he spoke of the "*Bulwark of our religion*."

Among the great events which have taken place, not the least remarkable is the recovery of the *pious* Duke of York's bishopric in Germany!!!

### EXTRAORDINARY NAVIGATOR.

A fine tortoise shell Cat was on Friday seen approaching London bridge, peaceably seated in a large bowl dish. As she advanced towards the fall, every one anticipated that she would be overturned and precipitated into the stream. She kept her seat, with great presence of mind, and amidst loud cheers, shot the centre arch with as much dexterity as the most experienced waterman. A boy hearing her voice shortly after she made this hazardous attempt, and fancying she wanted a pilot, rowed towards her, and took her into his wherry, when he found around her neck a parchment scroll, stating that she had come from Richmond Bridge, and directing, if she should reach London in safety, that she should be conveyed to Mrs. Clarke, in High street Borough who would reward the bringer.

The boy conveyed poor puss to Mrs. Clarke, who seemed to be apprised of the circumstance, and rewarded the messenger with half a crown. It turned out that the voyage was undertaken for a wager, between two Richmond gentlemen, and that puss was embarked at the turn of the tide, in the course of the night, and happily reached her destination without sustaining any injury.—*London Paper.*